

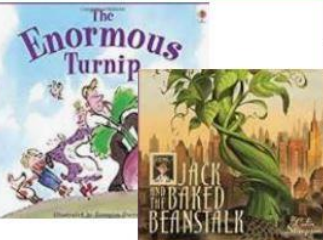

Summer Term 2023 Cherry Newsletter

Welcome back to the Summer Term. I hope everyone has enjoyed a restful Easter. This term we will be preparing for the Year 2 children to complete SAT's tests and for the Year 1 children to complete Phonic screening checks. These will be done during lesson time and with minimal impact to the children's wellbeing. We do lots of preparation and I encourage the children to try their hardest but for Year 2 children it is worth remembering that teacher assessment overrides performance in tests. If you have any concerns or worries, please feel free to chat to me at the end of the school day.







This term also brings lots of exciting opportunities such as Sports day, celebrating the King's Coronation and preparations for the end of year performance. We are planning an educational visit for later in the term and you will receive further information about this nearer the time.

During the first half term our work is focused on Plants and for the second half we will be looking at what it was like for people living in Halam 100 years ago. You can find further information about these Topics and the books we will be using on the attached grids.

Year 1: Plants Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about plants
buds	A small lump on a stem or twig that will grow into a leaf, flower or shoot.		<input type="checkbox"/> Some trees can live for thousands of years.
bulbs	The resting stage of a plant that is usually formed underground.		<input type="checkbox"/> Around 2000 different types of plants are used by humans to make food.
deciduous	Deciduous is the name given to trees that lose their leaves in autumn and are bare in the winter.		<input type="checkbox"/> Some plants are carnivores. A well known example of a carnivorous plant is the Venus Flytrap.
evergreen	Evergreen is the name of trees that have leaves all year round.		<input type="checkbox"/> Bamboo can be a fast growing plant. Some types can grow almost a metre in just one day!
trunk	A tree's trunk holds up its crown, protects its inner parts and works like a pipeline, transporting essential materials to the different parts of the tree.	Important facts to know by the end of the plants topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Know the names of a variety of common wild and garden plants <input type="checkbox"/> Know the names of a variety of common trees <input type="checkbox"/> Know the difference between deciduous and evergreen trees <input type="checkbox"/> Know which plants grow in the local environment 	<input type="checkbox"/> Touching poison ivy will cause an allergic reaction, usually in the form of an itchy rash on the skin.
vegetable	A vegetable is a plant or part of a plant which is used as food, for example cabbage or potato.		<input type="checkbox"/> As well as looking beautiful, trees help purify the air and provide food and shelter for all sorts of creatures.
wild plants	These are plants that don't grow in our gardens and are self-seeded.		<input type="checkbox"/> Water and nutrients travel up the tree trunk, through the branches and all the way out to the leaves.
environment	The area where a plant or tree lives is its environment.		
blossom	Blossom is the flower that comes before the fruit. For example, apple blossom comes before the apple starts to grow.		
petals	A petal is a part of the flower and is usually coloured. The colour attracts insects.		
branches	Branches come from the tree trunk and grow outwards.		

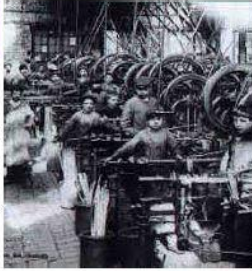

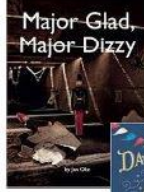
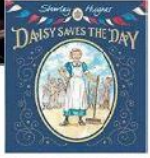

Year 2: Plants and Trees Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about trees
roots	It is the part of a plant that is usually hidden under the ground. They make the plant stable and give it nutrients.	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Trees and shrubs take in water and carbon dioxide and give out oxygen. ☐ Trees can live for a very long time. The oldest known tree is over 5000 years old.
crown	The crown is made up of the leaves and branches at the top of the tree.		
deciduous	Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leaves in the Autumn and grow new leaves in the spring.	<h3>Common trees found in the UK</h3>    	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ A single tree has many roots. The roots carry food and water from the ground through the trunk and branches to the leaves of the tree. ☐ The trunk is the main body of the tree. The trunk is covered with bark which protects it from damage. ☐ The leaves can be of many different shapes. They take in sunlight and use water and food from the roots to make the tree grow. ☐ As a tree grows, it usually produces growth rings as new wood is laid down around the old wood.
evergreen	Evergreen trees are the same as coniferous trees. They do not lose their leaves in Autumn.		
blossom	Is the mass of flowers created by a tree. Almost all fruit bearing trees have blossom. The blossom is usually at its best in the spring.		
bulb	Bulbs are underground masses of food storage from which plants grow.		
trunk	A tree's trunk holds up its crown, protects its inner parts and works like a pipeline, transporting essential materials to the different parts of the tree.		
stem	The stem is the main part of the plant. It supports the weight of the leaves, as well as the flowers or fruit.		
woodland	A woodland is a habitat where trees are the dominant plant form.		
habitat	The place where a plant or animal (mostly) lives. There are different kinds of habitats, such as grassland, forest, river, sea and desert.		
oxygen	Oxygen is used by animals and plants in the respiration (breathing) process.		



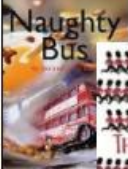

Please keep scrolling down!

We will be looking at the local area for History and Geography skills.

Beyond Living Memory: KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary for the Victorian Period		Exciting Books	
gramophone	A gramophone is an old type of record player. A gramophone plays records.	 	
wireless	The earliest form of radios. The word radio replaced wireless around the 1920s.		
quilt	A quilt is the name given to a warm and heavy covering put on a bed. Today we use a duvet.	<p style="text-align: center;">Sticky Knowledge about history beyond living memory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workhouses were unpleasant places where orphaned children or abandoned children lived. It was also the home to mentally ill or very poor people. There were no televisions or electronic games 100 years ago. There were very few books as well and very few poor children would know how to read. About 100 years ago most children would have been working in a full-time job by the time they were 12 years old. The most popular games played by children 100 years ago were marbles, hopscotch, blind man's bluff and blow football. Over a 100 years ago there would not have been any take-away food places. However, fish and chip shops first opened about 150 years ago. 	
penny farthing	This was one of the earliest bicycles. It had one large and one small wheel.		
farthing	A farthing was a coin. It was worth a quarter of an old penny. Four farthings made an old penny.		
washing dolly	A washing dolly was historically a tool used for tossing laundry by pumping the dolly up and down on the laundry in the dolly tub.		
charabanc	A type of horse-drawn vehicle or early motor coach, usually open-topped.		
workhouse	This was the home to many orphaned or sick children. It was also home to poor people without a job.		
gruel	Gruel is a food consisting of some type of cereal—oat, wheat or rye flour, or rice—boiled in water or milk.		

The Local Area KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books	
street	A public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both sides.	 	
road signs	Road sign gives you information, directions to places or warn you of possible dangers.		
office	A building where people work from. Some are large, tall buildings and others are very small.	<p style="text-align: center;">Sticky Knowledge about British villages, towns and cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A village is usually associated with the countryside and is smaller than a town. Every street in our country has a name and a post code. The name is usually on a wall or a sign at the beginning of the street. There are many signs on the roads to help drivers use the highway code properly. There are different shaped signs to help drivers know what to do. London is our capital city and has a population of more than 8 million. Your address has the name of the street you live in, the number or name of your house; the village, town or city you live in and a post code. London is the capital of England; Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland. One of the oldest parliaments in the world is situated in London and is called the Houses of Parliament. 	
supermarket	A place where you buy groceries and other items. They are usually very large with parking space.		
post office	A place where you buy stamps for your letters and can send your letters and parcels.		
church	A place of worship normally found in every village, town and city. Mosques and temples are similar places for different religions.		
map symbol	A small picture on a map to tell you about something. There are symbols for schools, churches, post offices and pubs.		
address	Locates exactly where someone lives by having the house or flat number, street and town names.		
post code	This locates exactly where a street or a place is by using letters and numbers.		
urban	A busy locations which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices.		
rural	It is a location in the country. It is not usually as busy as an urban place.		
			<p style="text-align: center;">Major English cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birmingham Manchester Newcastle Sheffield <p style="text-align: center;">Attractions of London</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buckingham Palace Tower of London Windsor Castle The London Eye London Bridge

A few things to remember:

Please aim to read with your child at least 3 times a week as this is so important to the progress they make.

P.E will continue to take place on Thursday and Friday so please come to school in P.E kits on these days.

As the weather gets warmer, please remember to bring a hat to school and apply suncream before you arrive as a great deal of learning will take place in our wonderful outside area.

Thank you for your continued support.

Lisa Hammond